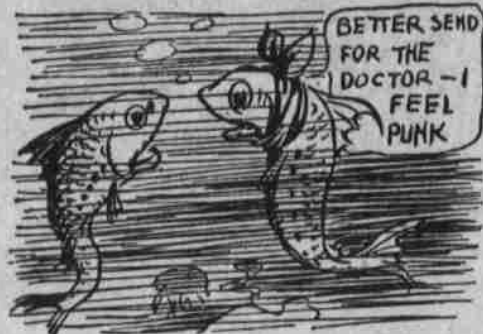


WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS



Fish Doctor Wanted for Government Hatcheries

WASHINGTON.—Congress has been asked by the bureau of fisheries of the department of commerce for an appropriation of \$2,500 annually to cover the salary of a family physician for all the domesticated fishes of the United States.



It has been estimated by fish experts in the employ of the government that epidemics among infant fish at government hatcheries cost more than \$1,000,000 a year. These epidemics usually occur among fish less than six months of age, and the damage worked by disease is greatly increased when the adult value of the fish is taken into consideration.

For \$2,500 a year, officials of the bureau say they can obtain the services of a fish pathologist, whose training has made him an expert in diseases of the finny youngsters.

Once the \$2,500 is secured, it is proposed to retain a male fish pathologist who has made a life work of one of the strangest paths of scientific endeavor known. There are barely a score of recognized fish pathologists in the United States at the present time, it is said, and one of the possible sources of difficulty the government may experience is the employment of such an expert at a salary of only \$2,500 a year. He will be required to make his headquarters at Washington and receive here the reports of threatened outbreaks of epidemics at government hatcheries in any part of the country.

It is not particularly well known to the general public that trout and salmon are greatly troubled with a disease which in the human being would be considered somewhat close to a goitre. This is a swelling of the thyroid gland in the throat of a salmon or a trout, which soon becomes apparent by a swelling of the throat, and eventually results in the death of the afflicted fish. At the present there is no known remedy for the disease, and it is to begin a study of this and similar ailments that the fish doctor is needed.

Many Eligible Bachelors in the National Capital

WASHINGTON has a long list of eligible bachelors. Among them is the new associate justice of the Supreme court, Judge McReynolds. However, he is by no means a misogynist. He is fond of the society of girls and likes to do nice things for them and pay them little attentions. The third assistant postmaster-general, Alexander Dockery, is another bachelor. At his home in Missouri he is a political force. He was at one time governor of the state.

There is also John Barrett, director of the Pan-American union. He is a man of some means, with a taste for society.

The presence of the diplomatic corps in Washington naturally means the presence of a host of young attaches, not all eligible, perhaps, but dear to the heart of the debutante and the hostess. And there are six foreign ministers here who are bachelors—namely, Don Roberto Brenes Mesen from Costa Rica, Mehdi Khan from Persia, Dr. Alberto Membreno from Honduras, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes from Cuba, Viscount d'Alte from Portugal and Constantin Brun from Denmark.

The senate has a full allowance of bachelors, and the house bristles with them. Moreover, an unusual number of army and navy bachelors now occupy positions of trust and importance in the national capital.

Finger-Print System Proves Useful to the Army

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE ANDREWS, as adjutant general of the army, has made a report to the war department in regard to the successful operation of the finger-print system of identification in the detection of military offenders. At present, he says, the adjutant general's office has on file the finger-print records of 202,244 individuals who are now or had been previously enlisted in the army.



During the past fiscal year 467 cases of fraudulent enlistment of former deserters, general prisoners and others were discovered through the finger-print system. During the preceding year the number of cases of fraudulent enlistment discovered through that system was 256, and during the fiscal year 1912 the number was 337.

"This office," says General Andrews, "has identified by means of this system dead men who were former soldiers and whose identity could not be satisfactorily established in any other way, as well as civil offenders who sought to evade arrest for their crimes by enlisting in the army under assumed names, and soldiers who left impressions of their fingers while in the act of committing some serious offense."

"It is undoubtedly true that the use of finger-print records and photographs has deterred criminals from attempting to enter the army for the purpose of escaping detection and arrest by the civil authorities."

WITH CHANTILLY LACE

EXQUISITE MODEL FOR A FALL EVENING GOWN.

Every Detail of the Present Mode Contained in the Accompanying Design—Favorite Black and White Are the Colors.

The model illustrated today is typical of the fall evening gowns. Dainty and feminine looking, there is a very obvious dignity about it that marks it for the new order of things and enhances its charm to a degree.

Since black and black and white



Black Lace is Back in Favor.

effects are so modish this season, black lace has been brought into favor once again, especially chantilly. Black laces have in general been out of the reckoning, but now it is just the thing for long transparent tunics, and there is a variety of ways of using it.

The illustrated evening gown shows a chantilly tunic effectively bordered with white fur. The body part of the corsage and the short-pouched tunic are of black chiffon velour ornamented with circles of smoked pearl beads. The V décolletage allows a glimpse of white malines folded over the bust, and there is a little flaring collar of the same at the back. Chantilly is again employed in the sleeves, and these, too, are bordered with a narrow white fur banding. The lace tunic veils a white taffeta skirt, which is completed below the length of the tunic with black chiffon velours, bordered, in turn, with the white fur.

A recent twist of this idea of the lace tunic substitutes a net foundation built upon with flounces of lace, wide or narrow, or it may be that the net is crossed and recrossed with lace insertions, finished about its lower edge with a wide self hem, or with a broad band of black velvet or taffeta. Velvet ribbon is playing an important part in the decorative schemes of both day and evening dresses as a tunic border.

Chantilly Capes.

Capes of chantilly, ornamented with embroidery, are formed in loose sacks, dark blue, silver and deep red appearing in the stitchery. Sometimes the chantilly is mounted over a cape of black tulle for young girls. They are just little sacks with kimono sleeves, the long fronts turned under and caught into the belt; this makes a pretty little addition to a dress.

RIBBONS IN GREAT VARIETY

All Descriptions and Shades Called In to Use Both for Girdles and Trimmings.

Rich satin, faille and moire ribbons are used for girdles and hat trimmings. Girdles are either plain, of striped broche, or a combination of ribbons. Velvet brocades have entire velvet figures, or satin flowers outlined with velvet. Velvet stripes appear in dark, rich roman ribbons.

Many rich ribbons are very dark, such shades as dark brown, navy, purple, mahogany, russian and stem greens, etc., and are blended with hair lines of black, yellow, scarlet, pale blue and green satin, or one wide one of black satin. Girdles and sashes of brocade have a rich effect with a plain colored gown. For evening or dancing gowns rich satin girdles are worn, and fancy stripes set off a simple serge or cotton dress. Soft finished ribbons are used for crush girdles.

Tinsel ribbons heavy with gold or silver scrolls or flowers are very handsome and are used for girdles or for collar, vest or cuffs. Ribbon tassels of black ribbon are fur tipped and used as a coquettish finish on some of the close turbans worn tipped sharply on the side.

FOR KNITTING OR CROCHET

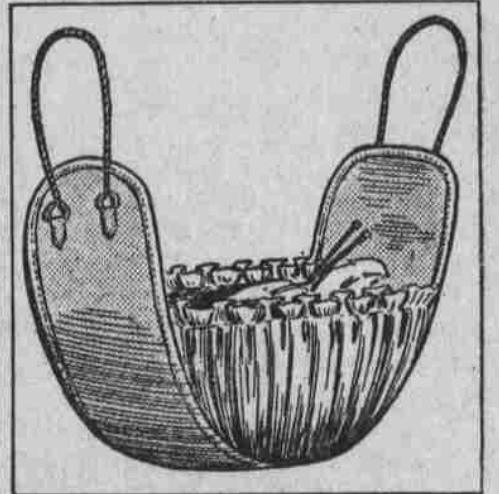
Novel and Easily Made Bag, Which Requires Only Remnants for Its Material.

Our sketch shows a useful bag of a very novel nature that can be carried out with the aid of a remnant of almost any strong material and that is convenient to use and easy to make.

It can be prepared in any size to suit the requirements of the owner, and consists of a broad band of material, lined with saten and bound at the edges with narrow ribbon.

The side pieces are made of soft satin gathered into a little frill at the top and they are semicircular in shape and sewn on to the edges of the center piece. The handles are made of silk cord attached to small key-rings fastened on to the sides of the bag with tabs of ribbon. To open it the handles have merely to be pulled apart, and the bag can then be laid almost flat upon the table so that the whole of the contents will be exposed and any article it may contain selected in a moment.

To make the tabs for fastening on the rings, cut a short piece of ribbon



into points at both ends, then pass one end through the ring, fold the ribbon and sew it together at the edges. It can afterward be sewn in place upon the side of the bag and the handle tied on in the manner shown in the sketch.

Good Plan.

A young woman who was making some soft cushions and comforts found that the cotton filling that she was using had become slightly damp. This made it difficult to thrust the needle through in tying the comfort, so she placed the cotton in the oven to dry and become slightly browned. As a result it became very light and fluffy and held its fluffiness. Treated this way it holds its resilience, and does not mat and pack down.